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our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Forgetful Colonel.

Some industrious Bryanite scholar ought to prepare a concordance or synoptical view of Col. BRYAN's speeches, lectures and interviews. There are so many of them that their author may be pardoned for forgetting the longitude and latitude of his opinions at any given time in the past. He is buried in his own voluminousness. This was his condition in Washington on Friday. He was asked if he had changed his views about expansion. He replied confidently, "Not in the least." "I am advocating to-day," he continued, "exactly what I did in the interview given out the day after I resigned from the army, Dec. 13, 1898." Here the Colonel's memory limps. Last

Friday his theory of expansion was this: "I am not opposed to expansion. Each proposed annexation must be settled upon its own merits have tried to distinguish between the peaceful ex-

tension of the limits of a republic and the change of a republic into an empire.' A very different theory from the one set forth by Col. BRYAN in his Savannah interview of Dec. 13, 1898;

"JEFFERSON has been quoted in support of im perialism, but our opponents must distinguish be-tween imperialism and expansion. They must also distinguish between expansion in the Western Hemisphere and an expansion that involves us in he quarrels of Europe and the Orient. They mus still further distinguish between expansion which secures contiguous territory for future settlemen and expansion which secures us alien races for future subjugation."

In 1898 Col. BRYAN was a limited expansionist. He tolerated expansion of contiguous territory. In 1900 he is for or against expansion according to the merits of the case, without regard to contiguity or non-contiguity. At Minneapolls week before last week he said that "wherever there is a people who are capable of having a voice and a representation in this Government, there the limits of the Republic may be extended." He has changed and is changing. The imperialism that he still talks about is only a bugbear, a figment of the overheated fancy. Nobody wants to change the Republic into an empire. The Colonel is an expansionist, and it must puzzle some of his anti-expansionist followers to keep track with the rapid development of his ideas on the subject.

The Revenue Cutter Service.

A bill of very great importance to the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. FRYE, and has been reported back from the Committee on Commerce by Mr. GALLIN-GER, the chairman, with a recommendation that it be passed. It is entitled "A bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service," the function of which is not only to aid in protecting the revenue, but also to assist vessels in distress, suppress piracy, prevent violation of the neutrality acts, and in war time to cooperate with the

Navy and the Army. The general intent of the bill is to rai the rank of the officers to an equality with that of officers of the Army and Navy, to service. The bill, however, gives to Captains the rank, not of Colonel in the Army, but of Major and of Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, though naval Captains rank low Captain receive correspondingly lower rank. Their pay is placed on an equality with that of similar ranks in the Army and the Navy, with the longevity increase provided for in those services.

The disparity of pay between the Army and Navy and the Revenue Cutter Service is at present very great; how great probably few persons appreciate. For instance, a Major in the Army and a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy after twenty years' service draw pay amounting to \$3,500 a year; a Captain in the Revenue Service of equal length of service gets only \$2,500. That the work of the revenue officers deserves the higher pay is hardly to be doubted. It is continuous, even more so than that of naval officers. While our warships are sent south during the winter, the revenue cutters are sent north to aid distressed vessels; and there is no busy season or dull season in the service. During six months of the present fiscal year, the revenue cutters cruised 174,985 miles. boarded 9,372 vessels, assisted 34 vessels in distress, and rescued and relieved 829 persons. These six months, it should be remarked, do not cover the dangerous sea-

The provision for retirement is one of the most important provisions of the bill. Hitherto, with the exception of a special dates, Mr. E. C. STONE of Tammany and Mr.

Eight times since the Revenue Cutter Service was instituted in 1790 it has been ordered to coonerate with the Army or the Navy, or with both; and its services during the Spanish war were commended by Admiral Dewey and other senior naval officers on many occasions. The presence of the McCulloch at Manila and of the Hudson at Cardenas will not soon be forgotten by the country.

In his report for 1899 to the present Congress, Secretary Gage thus sums up his argument for a change of the law regarding the Revenue Cutter Service

"It will be readily conceded . * that no branch o the public service in time of peace requires as uous, laborious and hazardous service as this, while in time of war, as was practically demonstrated in the war with Spain, it stands upon the same ground with the Navy, excepting in the matter of compen sation and the benefits bestowed by the Government upon the commissioned ranks of the sister service n connection with which, under the law, the Reve nue Cutter Service bore so conspicuous and meri

The proposed bill, having received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and being designed to carry out desirable reforms desired by successive Administrations, may well be enacted into a law. It may be added as a matter of history that the only reason why the service is not now a part of the Navy is that in 1790, when the Revenue Service was established, there was no Navy Department, and the service was placed under the Treasury Department as a matter of convenience. For the same reason of convenience the suggested changes in the law might be made now with propriety.

The Situation in France. Too much importance has been attached to the fact that on Thursday of last week the French Chamber of Deputies approved ov a vote of 329 to 74 the attitude of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry toward the strikers at St. Étienne.

With the exception of a part of the Socialsts, the representatives of all phases of opinion commend the course pursued toward the St. Etienne strike by M. MILLERAND, the Minister of Commerce, although on Thursday many reactionists, disregarding their economical convictions, showed themselves ready, as they are always ready, to cooperate with any faction which attempts to embarrass the present Revisionist Government. The Premier's normal majority remains small and precarious, as will be made plain enough when he tries to secure the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the United States or when he endeavors to pass the bill requiring all applicants for offices under the Government to produce certificates showing that they have spent three years in State schools.

It is, of course, possible that the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet may be much stronger with the voters than it is in the Chamber of Deputies, which was elected in May, 1898, when the Anti-Revisionist sentiment was at its height. An opportunity of testing the feelings of the community at large will be afforded on Sunday, Jan. 28, when 101 seats in the Senate are to be filled. Since certain amendments of the Constitution of 1875 have become operative, the constituencies upon which the choice of Senators devolves present so much closer an approach to universal suffrage than they originally did that their verdict may be now accepted as a fair criterion of public opinion. If the Anti-Revisionists, who condemn the pardon of DREYFUS as well as the concession of a second trial by court-martial to that unfortunate officer, should carry a majority of the 101 Senatorial districts which have now to fill vacancies, the result will

confidence of the country. Especially would such an inference be drawn from the returns should Gen. MERincrease their pay correspondingly and to CIER be elected a Senator from the district provide for their retirement from active of Loire Inférieure, where he is opposed by a Government candidate who is a Radical. The reactionists are strong in the district mentioned and it seems probable that the doors of the Senate House will be opened to with Colonels in the Army; officers be- aman who in the eyes of Revisionists ought not only to be deprived of his rank in the army, but to be punished as a criminal. Should MERCIER be elected a Senator next Sunday, we may expect to witness, sooner or later, in France a second Boulangist agitation, more formidable than its predecessor in proportion, as the new hero is a more desperate man. Nor is there any doubt that MERCIER, however undeservedly, has a far stronger hold upon the military hierarchy than ever Boulanger

> For the first time in two years the coming Senatorial elections will give us a chance of judging whether the elericomilitary party is likely to acquire preponderance in France.

The Special Election in the Thirty-first

There will be a special election to-morrow held under somewhat unusual circumstances, in the Thirty-first Assembly district, which approximately includes all the territory between Park avenue and Eighth avenue, north of Central Park to One Hun-

dred and Thirty-fourth street. This is one of the closest districts in town. Last November the result turned upon the vote of a single election district, and the certificate was claimed by both candi-

sons to great local interest in the contest between the two candidates, but it is actually due to other causes-the general movement of population and the rapid increase in the number of residents of the district. In 1895, when the Thirty-first district was established, the total vote was 9,000. Last year the total vote was 11,500, population it will be in excess of 12,500 at the Presidential election of November, a larger total than any other Assembly district on Manhattan Island, with one excep-

tion, namely, the Twenty-first. For Tuesday's special election the Republicans have renominated Mr. SLATER, and the Democrats have put up Mr. LEON W. GOLDRICH. Both candidates are lawyers. Mr. SLATER has to his credit a year's service in the last Legislature.

Chimpanzee and Hoe Man. We hope rather than expect that the leter hereinafter mentioned will be the last that we shall receive about the Markham peasant with the loosened, let-down and brutal jaw and the indifference to the Pleiades. There are several other poems in the world, although perhaps there is no other so dear to Mr. MARKHAM; and there are even primers of popular science which are more trustworthy. But a little rhetoric goes a long way. We print a part, and wish we could find room for all, of this correspondent's letter, because he is a cheerful, comfortable and sensible man, reasonable and full of reasonable hope as he looks at the world:

"To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: To the class which now points to 'The Man With the Hoe' as a song from a prophet, let me say just a word or two How can you reconcile this poem with the theory of evolution? I know some scores of reformers, agitators, socialists, cranks generally; have agitated some myself. I don't know more than two of accept the Biblical story of ADAM and Eve. That there once peopled this earth a race or a nation or a tribe of men perfect and equal either physically of mentally, the average agitator or disciple of Mr MARKHAM will not admit. They almost universally hold that men have come up from lower orders which, if taken sufficiently far back, were low indeed.

man's brow has been slanted back, that the light of eason has been blown from out that brain? Is i not more likely that the brow is beginning to slant forward? Who slanted back the chimpanzee's fore head? And that light of reason?

Where in mineorsweatshop, or in the lowest and most degraded ranks of the toilers, will you find any considerable class in which the light of reason s absolutely blown out? I know it doesn't burn brightly; it may only flicker, but it is there. And selieve it is not only not blown out but that the spark is bound to glow more and more. There is much of misery in the world, much of oppression. Some men, some lords and rulers, have not done their share toward giving men high foreheads and developing their reasoning faculties, but for all that there are more No. 7 hats worn to-day, relative to opulation, than ever before. More men look up and hope burns more brightly in hearts than ever The or hopes not, nor sees much difference between star-spangled sky and the gloomiest of gloomy nights. Tell me, you good friends of men, that agi tate much, who slanted back the chimpanzee's brow G. H. GORDON.'

"NEW YORK, Jan. 18. The theory of the poem is revolution, not evolution. But it must be remembered that Mr. MARKHAM was writing a label for a picture. He found a subject exaggerated by MILLET and proceeded to exaggerate it still more. Poetical license. We dare say that when the sentimental vein flags, Mr. MARKHAM will be able to build an ode of progress, celebrating, let us say, the Ascidian

"What gulfs between it and the Permonew!" and showing the patient progress of mankind and ahead the long reaches of the peaks of hope. Let the verse maker have all the privileges he needs and buffet the facts as he pleases. Meanwhile our correspondent's little tract on evolution is reundoubtedly be looked upon as a proof that spectfully recommended to the considerathe present Ministry does not possess the | tion of the Markhamites.

The Gulf State Republicans.

The Republicans of Florida, always early in the field in a Presidential campaign, held on Friday at St. Augustine their State Convention for the choice of delegates-atlarge to the Republican National Convention. They recognized the "color line" to the extent of choosing two white and two colored representatives. The proceedings of the convention were orderly and har monious. There were no contests to be carried to the Nationa! Convention at Philadelphia and no controversies over the instructions of the delegates.

The harmonious action of the Florida Republicans probably affords an indication of what will be the rule at other Republican conventions in the Gulf States. The fact is that the momentous issues of this year's Presidential campaign have obliterated all consideration of factional differences in the South, where some of the heartiest and most enthusiastic supporters of the general policy of expansion and natural progress are Democrats.

The eight Florida delegates will be well received in Philadelphia in June-the more so as they bring no contests along with them, and leave their factional troubles, if they have any, among the Everglades.

A Pittsburg concern has received an order for some wire glass strong enough to walk on and fireproof, to be used on the Tower of London. Thus American visitors to the Tower will add to their recollections of JULIUS CESAR. WALTER RALLIGH, the Traitor's Gate and the Beefeaters the memory of good, solid Pittsburg glass with steel wire wound with asbestos yarn

slimly attended by the students of that university. The lecture of which we are speak ing, for example, although nominally given before "the University of Oxford," was in fact delivered to four hearers, and three of the four, as the Slade Professor bluntly told them.

ought not to have been at Oxford at all.

The friends of the Hon, WILLIAM VINCENT and at the present rate of increase in voting | ALLEN of Nebraska are looking to him for some more exact statistics than these with which he impressed the Senate last week

> "There are more Populiets in the country to-da not all of these voters are fools, either.' "Not all fools" is a phrase less rigidly sei-

entific than we expect from a political economist of Mr. ALLEN's rank. What is the exact

THE FIGHTING IN NATAL.

percentage of Populist fools, Judge

It is obvious from Gen. Buller's report of the operations of Gen. Warren's division on Saturday, and of the officers and soldiers wounded, that there was stiff fighting. This is further shown by his having had to push forward Gen. Lyttelton's brigade from Potgieter's Drift to make a strong demonstration against the Boer position in his immediate left front, to prevent reënforcements being sent against Gen. Warren. The locality of Saturday's fight is on one side of the Venterspruit, which not stated, that runs from Mount Tintwa, through Acton Homes, into the Tugela to the eastward of Spion Kop at about six miles due west of Potgieter's Drift. In his return of the casualties Gen. Buller only gives the number of the wounded, which is eleven officers and 279 men, leaving it to be inferred that there had been no time to ascertain the number of the killed, though the British bivouacked on the ground gained during the day-about three miles. This in itself is an indirect admission that the result of the fighting was at the best indecisive, for he further states that the enemy's main positions had not been reached. The despatch describing the fighting speaks of its being mostly uphill and over very difficult country, which is just the ground on which the Boers are known to exhibit their best qualities. As it is to be presumed that Gen. Buller selected his line of attack, because of its being the most advantageous open to him, we gather some idea of the character of those parts of the country which he has avoided. It would seem, therefore, as if the expectations expressed in London immediately the news of the crossing of the Tugela was received, that Ladysmith was going to be relieved offhand, were premature.

The Boer account of the crossing of the Tugela by the British speaks as if it had not been intended to make any opposition to it, but to wait and receive the British attack in se lected positions on the Boer side. This would appear to be the case, the Boers further having chosen positions and fortifled them so strongly that the intended turning movement may compulsorily degenerate into a series of frontal attacks, in which success is doubtful, or only to be attained at great sacrifice.

In the demonstration made by Gen. Lyttel ton's brigade on Saturday to relieve the pressure on Gen. Warren, there were two killed twelve wounded and two missing.

In his despatch reporting the fighting that was continued yesterday on Gen. Warren's left, Gen. Buller says that the British had gained about two miles, and expressed the belief that substantial progress was being made. Apparently, however, the Boer main positions had not been reached at the close of the day, as nothing was said on that point, though the despatch was dated late in the evening. Lord Dundonald with his cavalry was, however, said to be firmly established on the roads leading to the Olivier Hock and Bezindenhaut Passes.

With regard to the other points of action Lord Roberts reports from Cape Town that Gen. French had made a reconnoissance as far as Habron, a place about, six miles southwest of Norvals Pont station and about seven and a half a little to the southward of east of Achtertangistation, on the railway between Coles berg and Norvais Pont. There was seemingly no change in the situation in that sphere of operations, but it was reported that many of the Colonial Dutch were preparing to leave Colesberg for the Free State. Gen. Kitchener z notes of the situation

The accounts from both Colesberg and Stormberg make it appear that the Boers that were at the latter place have been for the most part withdrawn and sent to reenforce those ou posing Gen. French, Stormberg being held by about 1,500 Colonial insurgents with a small number of Boers. As regards the Modder River force, there are no signs of an intention to resume the advance to Kimberley, and it seems probable that it will not be resumed until further reenforcements arrive from England.

In addition to the cavalry regiment on its way to Natal from India, a battery of light artillery has received orders to proceed to the same destination. Three brigades of field arhowitzers, are leaving England for Cape Town.

ASSEMBLYMAN WEEKS'S BILLS.

City Court Judges from Six to Ten.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.-Assemblyman John A Weeks, Jr., of the Twenty-fifth New York city district, has ready for introduction a bill in creasing the number of City Court Judges from six to ten. Mr. Weeks thinks this is necessary for several reasons. He says that since the abolition of the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court it has piled so much work upon the City Court and the Su preme Court that it now takes about two years after filing a suit to have it tried in either of these courts. This has resulted in many actions for small amounts that should go to the City Court being filed in the Supreme Court, as the plaintiff desires to go to that court with his claim, reasoning that his easwill be reached in the higher court as soon a it would in the City Court. This has caused WILLIAM the Conqueror, Lady JANE GREY, Sir | the Supreme Court to be overburdened with work that the City Court should dispose of and if his bill goes through, after the appoint ment of the four additional judges and the present calendar, which is a large one, is leared, it will only take from two to three

more temporation of the born additional mides and the states. State the second of a special state, allowing the retirement of special state, allowing the retirement of special state, allowing the retirement of special states. Mr. E. C. States Republican. The context has allowing the retirement of special states of the states. Though the system of nomination for Captain cat the active list was 50 years old manufacture and the states of the states

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1. \$100,000 has been promised an fettirn for hav-

THE VATICAN AND SPAIN.

End of Carlist Agitation Brought About by

Pope Leo's Intervention. Rome, Jan S .- The new year opens for the Papacy with an important success in its Spanish policy. I have already sketched the outline of this far-sighted policy in The Sun. To unite all conservatives and all Catholics-Integrists. Traditionists. Carlists. Alphonsists and Republicans around the younger branch of the Bourbon family, to suppress anerchy by means of national concentration; through the resatablishment of political unity to build up again, one by one, the organs of Spanish ife; such was the ideal of his Holiness and of Cardinal Rampolla.

Cardinal Rampolla, while Nuncio at Madrid rom 1882 to 1887, through his loyal and vigorous activity succeeded in rallying the Bishops around the gradle of a child and the weakness of a woman. As Secretary of State after his return from Spain, he endeavored to keep the relations between the Escurial and the Vaticar n the most friendly footing. The Carlists and the parish priests alone seemed to hold off from the advances of the Holy See, but for some time past the noblest minds had hailed the intervention of the Holy Father as the

dawn of national deliverance. The old Republican, Emilio Castelar, died with words of blessing on his lips for the Papacy which had contrived, as he said in his brilliant language, to reconcile the Church with the peoples, authority with liberty, democracy with religion. I know no more impressive or more marked homage paid by a writer to the skilful manner with which the Pope directs the affairs of the Holy See.

Mgr. Ireland and his co-workers may congratulate themselves at seeing their practice applied in positive and fruitful events on the

well-ploughed soil of the Old World. The veteran Spanish Republican was right. The incidents of the Spanish-American War marked in lines of blood the decadence of the country, weighed down by the leaden cloak of parties, the imbecility of its leaders, the plundering of politicians and the subordination of fundamental interests to the flerce egotism of cliques. What is left alive, honest and immortal, is the people; the people which no revolution has been able to touch, which retains its treasures of vitality and which would restore to Spain its might and its greatness the day when a strong Government, truly liberal and enlightened, should draw from it a new source of national power.

Now union about the throne seems to the Pope the prerequisite of this necessary regeneration. Amid the late misfortunes Republicans and Carlists conspired against the dynasty whose responsibility seemed inseparable from the incredible weakness of the Governments. Around the party of Don Carlos, the party of "El Rey," the Marquis of Cerralbo was rying to unite in a solid band all the forces that were subject to foreign influences

Rome was on the watch. Leo XIII. and Carlinal Rampolla guarded with indomitable hope the integrity of their policy. When every one else seemed overpowered by the unspeakably melancholy state of affairs they kept a steady eye on the Iberian situation. The Vatican has just learned that Don Carlos has dismissed the Marquis of Cerralbo, the organizer and soul of the revolt, the warlike henchman of "El Rey" and the implacable adversary of the Roman policy. A still more marked fact is that he has laced the management of exhausted Carlism n the hands of the leader of the policy of adheion to the established Government, the advoate of constitutional and positive action.

The change means the end of militant Carism. Leo XIII., with his unwearled perseverance and indomitable faith, has overcome parties and egotism. May the concentration around a still unstable throne be the prelude to a definite regeneration through a broadly popular and essentially national policy!

A CONSTITUTIONAL ANOMALY?

The Standing of Certain American Citizens in the Federal Courts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE un of Jan. 10 the following despatch from Macon, Ga., was printed under the headine, "Judge Speer's Decision That Citizens of the Territories Are Outlanders Legally:

Judge Emory Speer, in the United States District Court, ruled yesterday that his court had no jurisis also said to have been with Gen. Fronch tak- diction in cases where citizens of the District of umbia or of Territories were parties. The que on came up on a demurrer in the case of Nathaniel two of the complainants reside in Washington and two in North Carolina. Judge Speer struck the names of the Washington people off, holding that he Constitution gave the United States Courts jurisdiction in litigation between citizens of different

trict of Columbia or Territories. It can hardly be said that Judge Speer's decision renders citizens of Territories "out-landers legally," if by the expression is meant "foreigner to the law," or one who is put out f the protection or aid of the law. Judge Speer's decision means only that the District of Columbia is not a "State" within the meaning of that term as used in the Federal Constitution and the Judiciary Act, and that its citizen: cannot sue in the courts of the United States

is citizens of any State. There is nothing new in Judge Speer's decion as thus understood. On the contrary, the exact point was decided by Chief Justice Marshall nearly a hundred years ago. Under the Constitution, the judicial power extends to controversies between citizens of different reoversies between citizens of different "States," and the Judiciary Act provides that the courts of the United States shall have cognizance of civil suits between citizens of different "States." Marshall, in 1804, held "that the members of the American Confederacy only are the States' contemplated in the Constution;" that the District of Columbia is not a "State" within the meaning of that instrument; and that the courts of the United States have no jurisdiction of cases between citizens of a State.

Marshall's ruling has never been disturbed to the Supreme Court of the United States, but as been acted on by the courts, as Justice Milr said, ever since then when the point has risen. The same ruling was made by the Sur preme Court as late as April, 1807.

It may be extraordinary, as Marshall said, that the courts of the United States, which are open to atiens, and to the citizens of every State in the Union, should be closed upon citizens of he District of Columbia and of the Territories; but that is a subject for legislative, not for nudficial consideration. But citizens of the District of Columbia and of the Territories may said in other courts, and are not, therefore, legally outlanders, or outlaws.

New York, Jan. 20. THE COUNSELLOR.

The Case of Barbara Frietchie

very much interested in the articles you have pub-ished lately about Barbara Frietchie. I went to rederick City, Md., on Oct. 17, 1879, with the uni-ornied company of the L.O.O.F. of Washington. D. C., who visited that city to attend the county fair. We were met by a committee at the depot, and the another were in an open carriage at the head of the parade with two of the committee, whose names I cannot remember. We passed through the greater portion of the city, and, naturally, being a New Yorker, I asked about Barbara Frietchte. The atories told by both gentlemen agreed, and both were old restents of Friedrick. What I learned and have always believed to be the true story is, that there sea a Barbara Frietchie, and that there sea as Barbara Frietchie, and that there sea as small flag hung out of a window that day, but it was not hung out by Barbara, but by a younger woman who lived near her. The house was pointed out to me. They showed me the road or rather lane, by which Jackson's army entered the city, and also the stefor Barbara's cofface. It had been town down to make way for a benige, or some other lunprovement. The houses from which the flag was hung one of a low of small houses shood, if I recolled rightly, about six or eight houses from where Barbara's was located. From the character of my informants, one, if not both of them being candidates at the time for ach local offices in Frederick, I was conviced that the story was true, and I have believed it ever since. other were in an open carriage at the head of the

Maryland," by Scharff, treats exhaustively "The Barbara Frietchie Legend." If memory serves nic-I have not the work at hand-the evi-dence hiddred by Mr. Scharff is decidedly against the teath of the legen 1. Hamstonian Pa., Jah. 19.

ing the depublican National Convention here, we have no doubt the money will be paid, but it is difficult to understand why any such amount should be required to pay the expenses of a convention.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

small Percentage of Removals From the

Classified Service During the Year. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21,-The sixteenth annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission has been submitted to the President. The report opens with a preliminary statement in regard to the extent of the classified and unclassified service, from which it appears that there are approximately 75,000 classified posithe latter 71,007 are occupied by fourth-class postmasters. There are 19,446 positions in the nd more than 162,000 distributed among the States and Territories. The expenditures for unclassified, is approximately \$104,000,000 per annum, a large increase having resulted from

the war with Spain. During the year 283 different kinds of examinations were held. Only to per cent. of the classified positions are subject to technical examinations requiring special or technical knowledge in addition to a general education. such as Patent Office examiner, stenographer and typewriter, draughtsman, and nautical expert. This leaves 94 per cent, of the positions in the classified service which can be filled acceptably by persons who have received a good common school education, which is a surprising showing in view of the misleading statements that are frequently made in regard to the character of the commission's examina-

During the year 47.956 persons were examined for all branches of the service, an in; crease of 2,244 over last year. Of this number 35,682 passed and 12,274 failed. The total number of appointments made during the year on certificates of the commission was 9,056. In addition, 3,724 appointments were made from different non-educational examinations to various branches of the service. Certificates were also issued for promotion, through examination, of 78 persons, for reinstatement o 768, for transfer of 506 from different positions, making 10,418 persons appointed, promoted, reinstated and transferred upon certificates of the commission-the largest num-

ber in its history. Attention is called to the need of promotion regulations throughout the service, and the importance of preventing outside influence or inside favoritism from deciding promotions. The commission for the first time discusses the question of providing a retirement fund

for superannuated employees. It says: "It is suggested that the question of enacting a law providing for a retirement fund for incapacitated employees, such fund to be created and maintained by withholding a cer

incapacitated employees, such fund to be created and maintained by withholding a certain percentage of the salaries of employees, is worthy of the serious attention of Congress. Such a jaw would not be open to the objection of establishing a civil pension list, and if it should be enacted the Government would be the chief gainer, as the employees placed upon the retired list because of their inefficiency would be succeeded by active and energetic persons in the prime of life."

Gratifying progress is shown in the remarkably small percentage of removals now made from the classified service. Only 9.19 percent, of those appointed through the commission's examinations have been removed from the departmental service during the last sixteen years, or a little over seven-tenths of I percent, a year. As a much smaller percentage of those appointed through the commission's examinations have been removed, it is quite evident that those appointees are more efficient than the others, although not so long in the service.

than the others, although not so long in the service.

The commission contrasts the small percentage of removals from the classified service with the large per centage from the unclassified service, and makes this comment:

"If the removals from the unclassified positions were made because the occupants were incompetent it was a condemnation of the system under which they were appointed. On the other hand, if the removals were made for other reasons than unfitness the welfare of the service could not have been the basis for such action. From the figures the conclusion must be drawn that either the persons brought in through examination are far more efficient than the others or the removals from the unclassified positions have been made for other cause than the good of the service."

The commission dwells at length on the question of a merit system for the civil service of our colonial possessions. It is urged that the Spanish method of making appointments for political or personal reasons, without due regard to the qualifications of appointees, be avoided.

The commission recommends the extension

avoided.

The commission recommends the extension of the classified service to the force in the Library of Congress, in order to secure its stability, and that the municipal service of the District of Columbia be put under the protection of the Civil Service law.

IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF MANILA.

tries Furnishing the Goods. Washington, Jan. 21.-The War Department made public to-day a statement showing the imports at the port of Manila for the three months of July, August and September last, being the first official data relating to imports during so long a period since American occupation. The volume and character of the trade shown by this statement is little short of astonishing when it is remembered that these were the months preceding the arrival of Gen. Otis's reënforcements, and the consequent opening to trade of large sections formerly overrun by insurgents.

The total value of merchandise entered at Manila Custom House for the three months named was \$5,802,581. In addition there was \$52,520 in gold coin and \$255,294 in silver coin from British India and \$332,707 in silver coin from China, bringing the aggregate of imports up to \$6,443,102 or at the rate of more than \$25,300,000 a year for Manila alone. The growing nature of the trade is shown by a comparison with the amounts for all Philippine ports for the fifteen years ending with 1894, during which time the average yearly imports of the archipelago only amounted to \$17,039,044, or approximately two-thirds of the valuation indicated by the trade of the

\$17,039,044, or approximately two-thirds of the valuation indicated by the trade of the three months ending with September, 1859, for Maniia alone.

The valuation of importations of merchandiae from the various countries which furnished more than the United States are given as follows: China, \$2,454,103; United Kingdom, \$916,501; Spain, \$963,405; Australia, \$410,452; Germany, \$567,823; United States, \$325,114. Eleven other countries furnished goods in amounts ranging from \$6,3521 from the Netherlands down to \$763 from Denmark. While the import trade of the Philippines with the United States is small compared with that of other countries, we are exporting in considerable quantities a share of all the leading articles, and when the conditions there are placed upon a stable basis, and with additional facilities for transportation, it is believed that a ready market will be found for a vast amount of the manufactures and products of this country. A noticeable feature of the imports as shown is the item of cotton and its manufactures. Out of a total of \$1,500,000 worth, imported during the three months named, the share of the United States was only \$1,479. What is true of cotton goods is also true of many other attrices, all tending to show the possibilities of vastly increased trade in the far East when the facets are brought to the attention of the manufacturers and exporters in this country.

country. Another Sister Republic.

Shall we consider it providential that the Yaqui up a Government of their own in the Mexican State of Sonora, directly on our border, and propose to destroy all the forces that President Diaz may send against them? It would seem that such a situation might assist Senator Hoar and his Flitpinophile fol-lowing in preserving the dignity of their position, such as it is, and at the same time to draw off in good order under the smoke of a new insurrection gainst constituted authority, which, as such, cannot

fail to excite their interest and sympathy.

Compared with the Malay, mutineers, who follow, or recently followed, the forumes of the Tagal alhighly civilized and cultivated race. In the scientific of mente, and in bookmaking connected with conire the equals of any class of our citizens. Their ment are considerably above proof, and their knowledge of the gentle art of making pulque and using it for purposes of cerebral excitation cannot be too highly extelled. Moreover they have denounced and discarded the shackles of slavery imposed by a federal republic exercising the imperial jurisdiction over them that the United States always has over its Indians, and, consequently, as there are nearer by, they out ht to be consided as more convenient for the purposes of anisatriotic and radio states men

tie filipinos.

BADGES FOR DIPLOMATS' COACHMEN.

They Are to Prevent Public Cabmen Claiming Immunity From Police Regulations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- To correct an abuse which has grown out of the immunity of members of the diplomatic body and those of their households from the local police regulations, the State Department has had prepared handsome silver badges to identify the coachmen of the several embassies and legations, which tions and 107,000 unclassified positions. Of will be delivered by the Department to-morrow. This was done at the instance of the local police authorities. Precutive service in the District of Columbia In addition to the other privileges to which their official position entitles them, the foreign diplomats in Washington are not salaries for the entire service, classified and obliged to regard the local regulations governing public and private vehicles. Their carriages may go out at night without lights, be driven rapidly, or proceed on the left-hand side of a public highway. All vehicles belonging to other classes of persons, including foreign subjects not of the Diplomatic Corps, are amenable to the local police regulations. President Grant was once arrested for fast driving, but an attaché of an embassy or legation taken into custody for a similar offence has merely to produce his card to secure his release and an applicate.

legation taken into custody for a similar offence has merely to produce his card to secure
his release and an apology.

The knowledge among Washington coachmen that the carriages of embassies and legations are privileged has led to many abuses.
The police say that in nearly every case where
a driver of a private vehicle has been arrested
for violation of the regulations, immunity from
arrest is claimed on the ground that the victoria or brougham, or whatever the vehicle
may be, belongs to this Ambassador or that
Minister. Public cabmen have made the same
excuse, alleging that they are employed for the
time being by Ministers or attachés of legations. So fearul are the police of getting into
trouble with some foreign representative that
they have invariably, it is said, released all
drivers making this excuse, although practically certain that they were being deceived.

Not long ago a carriage of one of the foreign
establishments ran over a pedestrian, but the
police declined to prosecute the case; in fac,
they could not do so except with the consent of
the chief foreign representative concerned, as
coachmen and other servants share the same
immunity from the laws as their masters.

In order to prevent further deceit, the same
immunity from the laws as their masters.

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In order to prevent further deceit, the same
immunity from the laws as their masters,
gestion was made to the State Denarment by
the police authorities here that badges be
given to each Ambassador, Minister and
Chargé d'Affaires. The badges provided are
handsome silver affairs, oblong in shape, and
quite large. Each has engraved on it the name
of the embassy or legation to which it belongs
and that of Richard Sylvester, Superintendent
of Police, Hereafter the possession of one of
these badges will be necessary to secure vehicle
drivers from arrest for violation of the local
drivers from arrest for violation of the local

BARNARD AND COLUMBIA MADE ONE. The College Formally Incorporated in the University-Mr. Low President.

Barnard College has become a part of Columbia University. The project has been contemplated for some time by the management of both institutions, and their ultimate union was foreshadowed in President Low's annual report on the affairs of Columbia a year ago. At the bi-monthly meeting of the trustees of Barnard, held on Friday at Abram S. Hewitt's house, an agreement was approved under which Barnard becomes incorporated with the educational system of Columbia. Mrs. Arthur Meyer of the Barnard trustees

explaining the union, said yesterday: "Since Barnard College opened its doors ten years ago, this is the first time that its relation to the university has been officially defined. The graduating classes of Barnard College have received the Columbia degree, and the teaching staff of Barnard has had to meet with the approval of the President of Columbia, but there has been no more formal alliance. In the future. Barnard College takes its place as completely an integral part of the university system as the college proper (formerly known as the School of Arts), save that the financial management is separate and distinct. The President of Columbia University becomes, exofficio, the President of Barnard College, and

President of Columbia University becomes, exofficio, the President of Barnard College, and President Low has just been elected a trustee of Barnard College, so that his relation to Barnard is precisely the same as the relation he bears to Columbia.

"The Dean of Barnard College, who up to the present time has held no official relation to the university, in future will be appointed by the President of the university, by and with the advice and consent of the trustees of Barnard. The Dean of Barnard College, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, will also for the first time have a seat in the University Council, with the right of voting on all the questions that come before that body. In the past any instructors might be chosen by Barnard College so long as they met with the approval of the President of the university; henceforth no one will instruct at Barnard College who is not an appointee of the university, with the same standing in all respects as that of other like officers in the university, and it is expressly stated that they may be either men or women. Although the officers of instruction at Barnard College who is not an appointee of the university, they will be nominated by the Dean of Barnard, with the approval of the trustees of Barnard, so the important power of selection still rests with Barnard College.

"This concerns the undergraduate student only. For the graduate students a step has been taken which must awaken interest throughout the country. Women candidates for the higher degrees will no longer be registered as students of Barnard College. They will be accepted by the university as regular students of the university as regular terms as the men, under the faculties of philosophy, political science and pure science, in such courses as have aircady been designated. These include ten history courses and sixteen in political economy and sociology in the faculties of philo

These include ten history courses and sixteen in political economy and sociology in the faculty of political science, more than a hundred in philosophy, and many in pure science.

"There is a clause in the contract looking to the establishment of chairs by Barnard College in the university, and if anyone wishes to endow a chair, \$100,000 will do it, and it will be open to women. We have an agreement for an exchange of teachers, so that if a professor in a chair established by us gives us five hours, for instance, the university three hours, for instance, the university will supply another professor in some other branch for the three hours.

professor in some other branch for the three hours."

Mrs. Meyer felt that Barnard might well be proud of the results of its labors, which have extended over a decade. It has grown to be a body of 300 students and seventy-five graduated students. "And ten years after Barnard College undertook the instruction of women by the professors and other instructors of Columbia College." she said. 'the trustees of Columbia have neemed it wise to give authority to the President of Columbia to charge himself with the welfare of Barnard College on precisely the same terms as he is charged with the welfare of Columbia."

A MISSIONIRY IN MANILA.

He Finds Music That Would Do Credit to Brooklyn and Many Bibles.

The Rev. J. C. Goodrich of Manila, the first agent there of the American Bible Society, who rrived there Nov. 26, 1809, took with him Bibles and Testaments, not only in Spanish and English, but in Tagalog, Visayan and Pangasinan. He has forwarded to the Bible Society an account of his experiences, in which he says:

"We were recommended to a hotel, where we out up for the night; rate, \$5 for the two. At half past 11 we were awakened by oaths anrevolver shots. We found a full fledged free ight going on in the barroom. Mrs. Good: may going on in the barroom. Mrs. Goodraw was worn out with the long trip, and when the fracas was followed up all the night long with the nauscating sounds of the sickness of the drunken in an adjoining room you may know that we feit anything but amiable toward our landlord. We found the place to be but little better than a Bowery gambling hell: Indeed it is hard to find a respectable place to stop in the city.

is hard to find a respectable place to stop in the city.

We gave notice, and bright and early started to find a quiet resting place. The only thing we found was a couple of rooms above a livery stable, with the privilege of meals at an adjoining house. We decided to take this at \$5 a day until we could find something better.

"In regard to Christian work and circulation of the Scriptures, I have conferred with the agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society and find that they have actually circulated a thousand a month for the past twelve months, and they have not gone outside Manila. Yet there is ready sate of Bibles here. I met vesterday a family from an interior town. They were bright, intelligent people. They told me that some years ago the priests levied a maxing on the town to build a cathedrai in Manila. The people rebelled; the soldiers came out and burned the village to the ground, abusing the neople shamefully. That whole town is Projectant!

Protestant!

"Yesterday I took a run through the native market and in one of the stores I saw a harp. Upon request the law played maste that would have done credit to a Brooklyn drawing-room. I have yet to talk with a native that room. I have yet to talk with a native that cannot road Spanish. It will be wise to secure a good Tawaloz who can be in training for the work which will come as soon as t is safe to go into the interior. We should be refer to

than less favored and annable people to one miles away.

For these cogent reasons we recommend the Yaqui revolution to the respectful attention of our domestic filipinos.

The deneral way I am more then a problems in a toronto and will execute greater things here than the church at home than less favored and annable people 10,000 miles